

# BERNINA

**Model 740, BERNINA-Favorite**  
Zigzag Sewing Machine with  
automatic ornamental stitch device

**Model 741**  
Zigzag Sewing Machine with  
automatic ornamental stitch device

**Model 742**  
Zigzag Sewing Machine without  
automatic ornamental stitch device

FR. GEGAUF LTD. BERNINA SEWING MACHINE FACTORY  
STECKBORN / Switzerland

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The Warranty Certificate is sent to the Buyer direct by the Importers. Please complete and mail to them the card supplied with the machine, and they shall send you the Warranty Certificate.

## Terms of Guarantee

We engage ourselves to repair free of charge any defects due to faulty material and/or workmanship arising during five (5) years in the machine, and during two (2) years in the motor of the Bernina Model 740, 741, or 742 sewing machine supplied by us. All other claims are excluded from this guarantee, which is valid only towards the first buyer of the machine.

This guarantee becomes valid on the day of the delivery of the machine. A buyer wishing to claim under the guarantee should return the machine to the Bernina representative next to his domicile. Transport charges as well as any damage caused by faulty packing are at buyer's expense.

The guarantee does not cover normal wear and tear, nor any damage resulting therefrom; such as cable breaking, burning out of electric bulb, a. s. o.

This guarantee does not apply if the buyer does not treat the machine in the right way, as indicated in the instructions for use, if the machine is not properly cleaned and lubricated, nor in the right way; if third persons not appointed by us are allowed to effect alterations and/or repairs.

Damages due to faulty manipulations are not covered by this guarantee.

The guarantee is only valid if high-grade sewing machine oil and needles of the system no. 130 are used.

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Fig. 1 hereunder shows a Bernina-Favorite sewing machine model 740 with horizontal motor. It is a zigzag sewing machine with ornamental stitch and buttonhole device. The controls referred to in the operating instructions are marked thereon and identified as well.



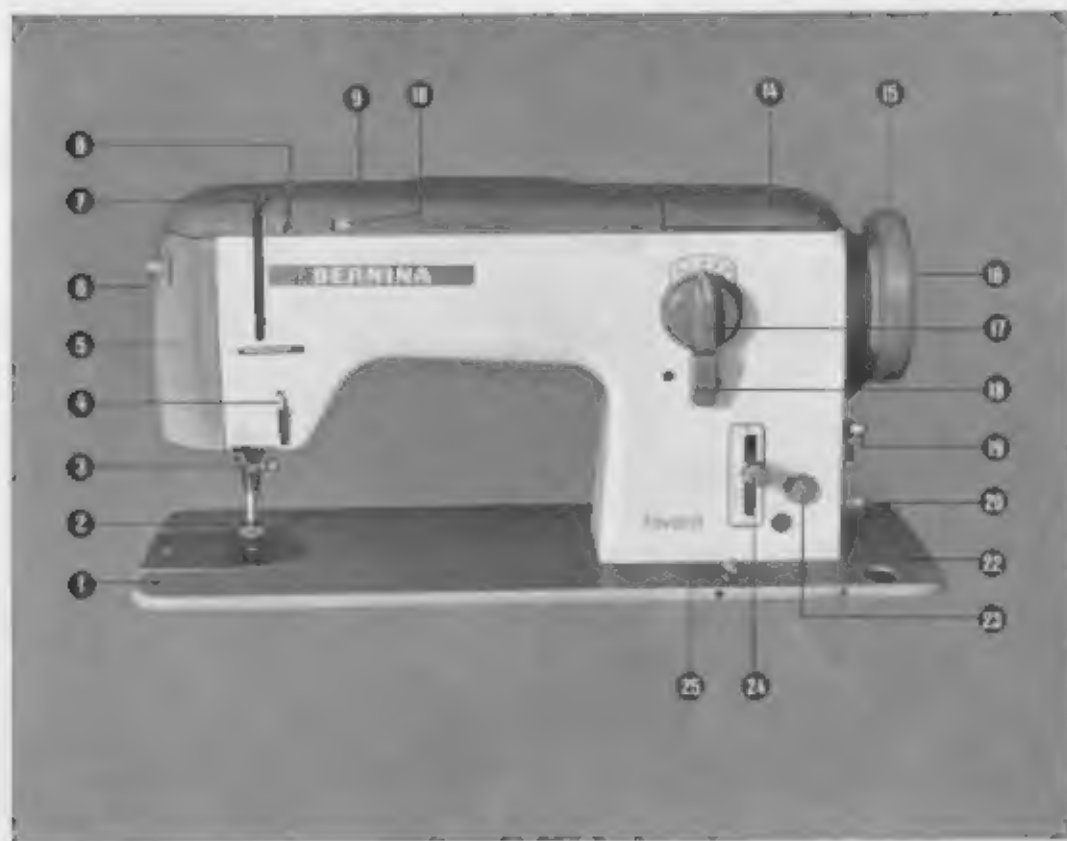
Fig. 1

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Base plate   | 14 Flap-plate covering<br>spooling device  |
| 2 Needle plate   | 15 Handwheel   |
| 3 Needle holder  | 16 Handwheel release   |
| 4 Thread regulator                                       | 17 Needle displacement<br>lever on left, medium,<br>or right position                                    |
| 5 Fuse cover   | 18 Plain stitch, zigzag,<br>and buttonhole sewing<br>control knob  |
| 6 Light switch   | 19 Switch button for<br>buttonhole device  |
| 7 Thread lever   | 20 Switch button for satin<br>stitch stop  |
| 8 Thread tension and<br>thread guide                     | 21 Plug-socket for light   |
| 9 Thread tension control<br>plate                        | 22 Extension plate   |
| 10 Sight hole for tension<br>control                     | 23 Regulation knob for<br>adjusting closeness of<br>stitches with buttonholes<br>and satin stitch sewing |
| 11 Sight hole for ornamental<br>stitch indicator control | 24 Stitch length regulating<br>lever   |
| 12 Switch lever for orna-<br>mental stitch selection     | 25 Feed retracting knob  |
| 13 Change lever for zigzag<br>or ornamental stitch       |  |

The figure no. 2 hereunder shows a Bernina model 741 sewing machine. The controls referred to in the operating instructions are marked thereon and identified as well.

Fig. 2





In the opposite fig. no. 3 you will see a Bernina sewing machine of model 742, whereon the controls referred to in the operating instructions are marked thereon and identified as well.

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 Base plate                      | 10 Sight hole for tension control                               | 19 Switch button for buttonhole device   |
| 2 Needle plate                    | 14 Flap-plate covering spooling device                          | 20 Switch button for satin stitch stop   |
| 3 Needle holder                   | 15 Handwheel  | 22 Extension plate   |
| 4 Thread regulator                | 16 Handwheel release  | 23 Regulation knob for adjusting closeness of stitches with buttonholes and satin stitch seams |
| 5 Face cover                      | 17 Needle displacement lever on left, medium, or right position | 24 Stitch length regulating lever  |
| 6 Light switch                    | 18 Plain stitch, zigzag, and buttonhole sewing control knob     | 25 Feed retracting knob  |
| 7 Thread lever                    |   |  |
| 8 Thread tension and thread guide |   |  |
| 9 Thread tension control plate    |   |  |



## Motor

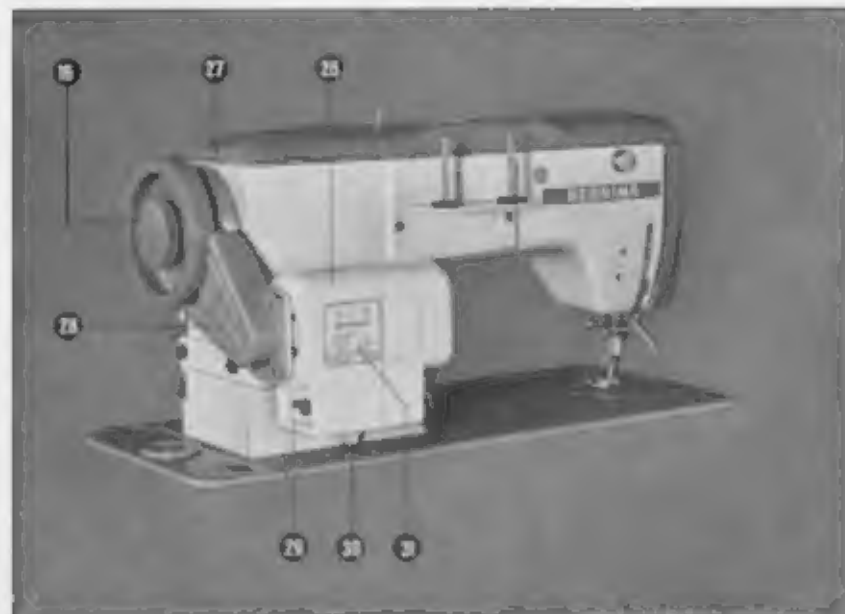


Fig. 4

**16** Handwheel release screw

**26** Motor

**27** V-belt

**28** Belt protecting plate

**29** 3-pole coupling plug,  
combined for cable to  
supply circuit and for  
footstarter

**30** Supply circuit plug

**31** Date plate

The Bernina-Favorite sewing machines, models 740 and 741, as well as 742, are driven by a horizontal motor fixed at the back of the machine on the balance-wheel side. Drive is effected by means of a V-belt acting directly onto the groove of the balance-wheel. The coupling plug 29 is of the 3-pole type. The cable for the footstarter, as well as the cable with plug for junction to the electric supply circuit are both connected therewith.

A so-called data or rating plate 31, giving particulars of the voltage and power of the motor, is fixed on the casing. Prior to connecting the flex to the mains, make definitely sure that the voltage indicated on the rating plate (i.e. the number of volts) corresponds to the mains voltage.

Said mains voltage is indicated on the current meter of your home.

Do not rely on the number of volts indicated on plugs and sockets!

#### **Care of the motor**

##### *a) Lubrication*

The motor has friction bearings, by means of which a nearly silent running can be obtained. The bearings are automatically lubricated, so that they need no service at all.

##### *b) Carbon brushes*

From time to time the length of the carbon brushes should be seriously controlled. In order to accomplish this task, the upper and lower brush support plates, situated at the front side of the motor, must be unscrewed and the carbon brushes removed. If these carbon brushes are not removed in due time, with a minimum length of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " , they will damage the collector and soon the motor can no more be used.

When re-inserting the carbon brushes please take care that the ground rounding which must match with the rounding of the collector is not introduced the wrong way!

#### **The sewing light**

The lamp is mounted in the swivelling head cover to enable an even distribution of light over the entire sewing area, completely free from any glare.

It is switched on and off by pressing the light button 6. The bulb can be changed as is usual currently with all lamps. Turn it to the left to remove, and to the right to insert.

## Bobbin Case and Bobbin

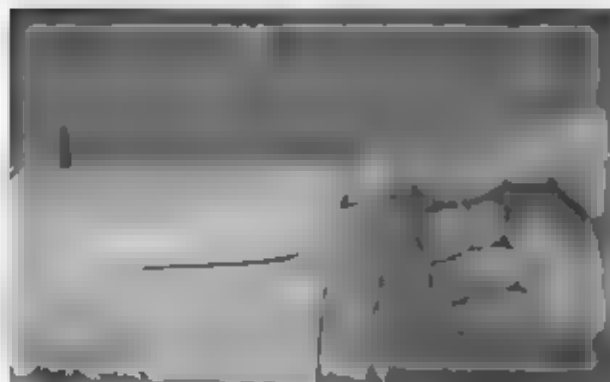
### Removal of bobbin case

Turn the hand

Backward



to draw both in case with  
it will be held in place by  
the burr on



### Spooling the under thread

The winding of the bottom thread

is performed in the same way

It is placed below the finger

and is wound in a round way with

the same motion as the top thread

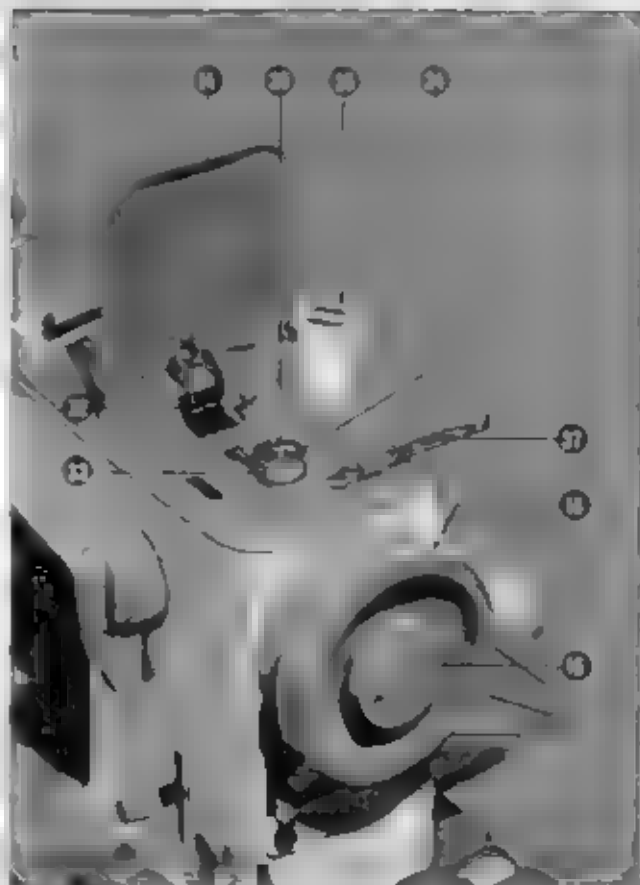
A more precise under thread

to be performed

towards you, and at the same time holding the hand wheel 15 firmly with

Place the bobbin 34 on the thread guide 12. Now the following takes place as follows: First, the thread from the reel round the winder pre- that the thread is going, and from there the thread guide lead to the thread bobbin. The thread should wind on the bobbin. Push lever 32 ag-

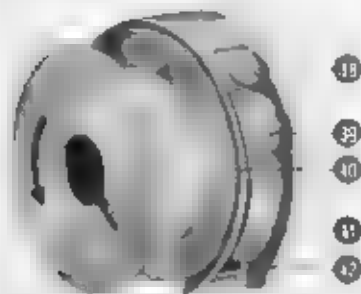
The machine can be started by the pedal starter, respectively on the pedal starter the machine being still at rest. Operate the machine stop automatically. After the first bobbin has been wound, the hand wheel should be turned in again and hand cover 14 can be returned to its starting position. Retighten hand wheel release screw 16 once more.



## Inserting the bobbin into the bobbin case and threading the under thread



fig. 8



## Replacing bobbin case with bobbin into shuttle



Long groove  
facing you !



## Setting the needle

Use only system 130 needles. Needles with blunt tips are not suitable for sewing on the model 742. Turn handwheel 15 towards you, until the needle bar is at its highest position.

Insert the needle into the needle holder from the rear. Now loosen the needle holder screw (see fig. 1) and turn the needle holder screw clockwise until the needle is clamped by the needle holder screw (see fig. 2).

Turn the needle holder screw clockwise until the needle is clamped by the needle holder screw (see fig. 2).

## Correct needle and thread selection

For the correct needle and thread selection, see the table on page 10. In order to obtain good results, use the correct needle and thread for the fabric you are sewing. For the correct needle and thread selection, see the table on page 10. In order to obtain good results, use the correct needle and thread for the fabric you are sewing.

## Needle and Thread

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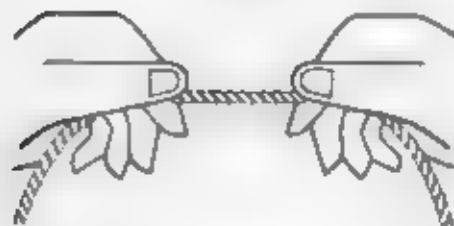
## Needle and thread table

Needle	Thread	Fabric	Stitch
70	100-100	150-200	60-100
80	50-90	50-70	50-80
90	40-50	30-40	30-40
100	20-30	-	-

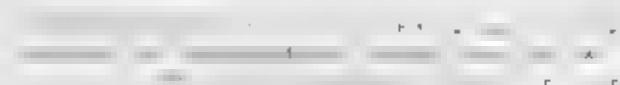
## Thread suitable for sewing and darning

Thread	No. 60
For sewing	No. 50-60, two-ply
For darning	No. 80-90, three-ply only
For ornamental stitches	No. 80 and 40, two-ply

## Left and right-hand twisted thread



The thread will loosen



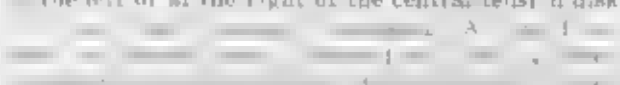
Bernina sewing machine

## Threading the upper thread

Fig. 101



The left or at the right of the central tension disk



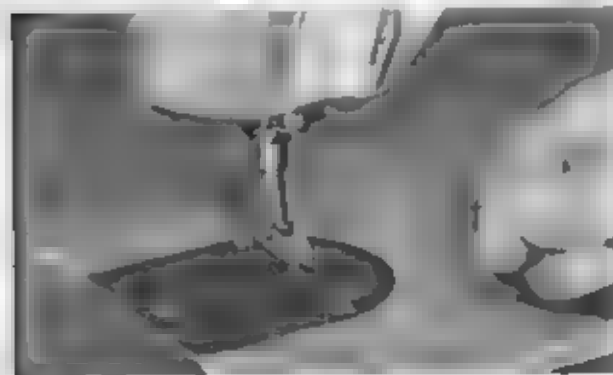




Let the needle rise when the machine is at the right hole.

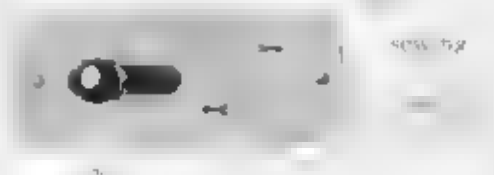
### Drawing up the under thread

Before sewing can be started, the under thread must be drawn up. To do this, the needle must be brought to the surface of the fabric. Then, with the foot held in place, the needle is drawn up. The thread will come through the slot in the foot. Tighten the thread and under thread slightly and pass the needle through the next hole.



### To lower the feed dog fig 16

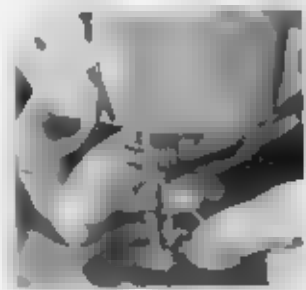
For certain sewing purposes, and mainly for darning, the feed dog should always be lowered. To do this, the cover is lifted and the feed dog is moved to the left. If the machine has a control knob, it is provided, by means of which the feed dog can be lowered. The feed dog is lowered for sewing and to the left for darning.



### Thread cutter

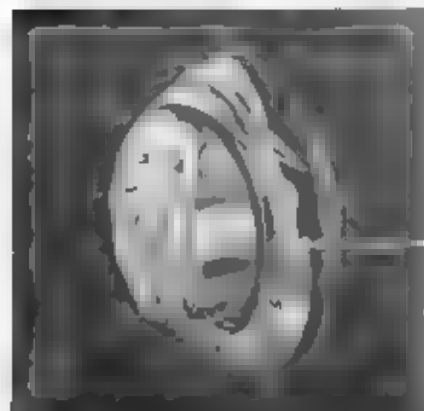
The pressure foot hold device on the foot of a sewing machine is used in such a way that it can be used as a thread cutter.

This small gadget helps to save time, especially when the scissors are not immediately at hand.



## To clean the machine

It is recommended to clean the machine during sewing, particularly after



## Cleaning and Oiling

The machine should be cleaned and oiled after every 10 hours of use. The cleaning of the stand and introduction of the oil should be done as follows:

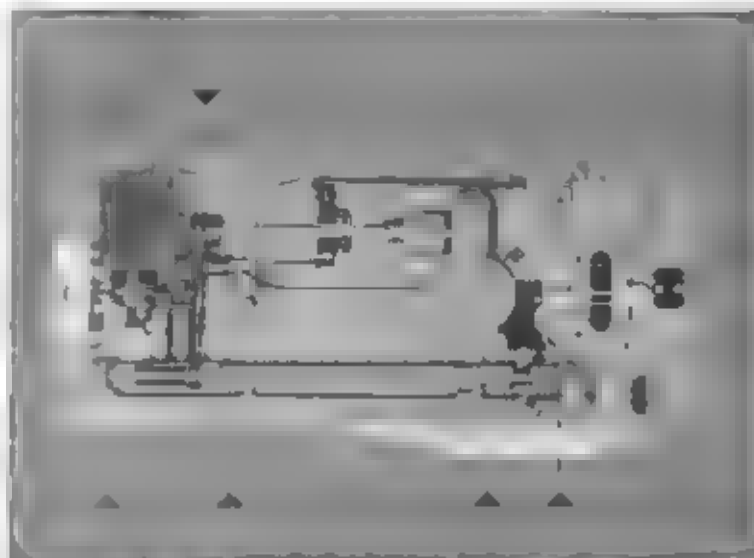
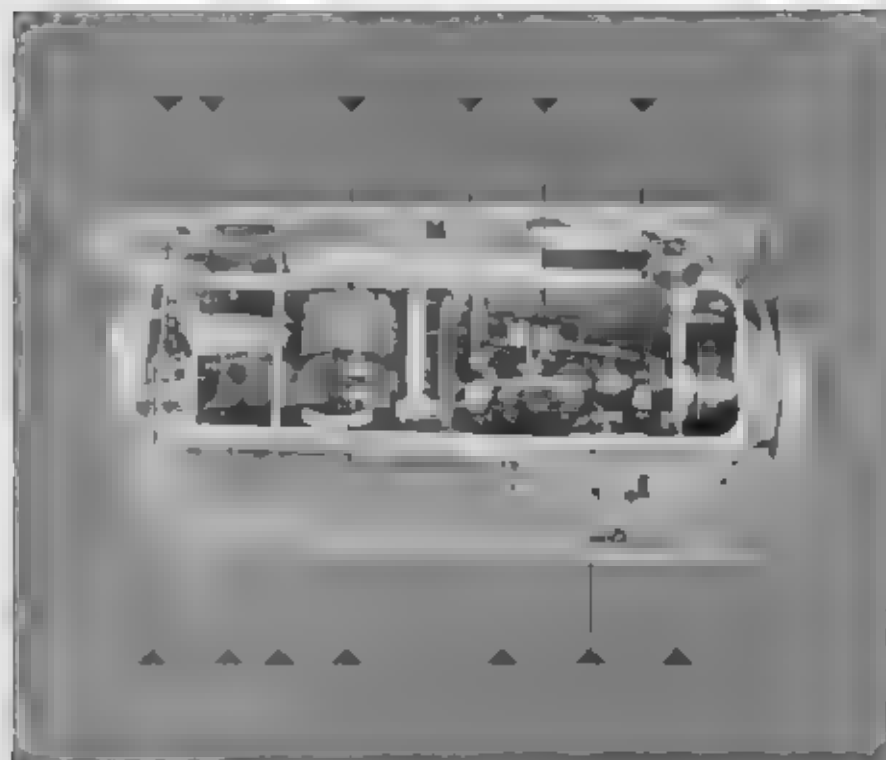


Fig. 20



The sewing machine should be oiled frequently, but never too liberally. A few drops of oil will be sufficient to keep the machine running freely. Oil in excess will drain off unused and may only soil the

Always oil your machine before sewing and not afterwards. Use clear oil which is free from resin and acid such as kerosene. All the Her-

brand sewing machines have

your sewing machine began the oil dries up and becomes tacky. The figures 18,

19 and 20 show the oiling points indicated by a series of black lines. By means of opening the side on the base plate you will have access to the shuttle of which the race should be oiled frequently, but only lightly, at the point indicated by an arrow (see fig. 18).



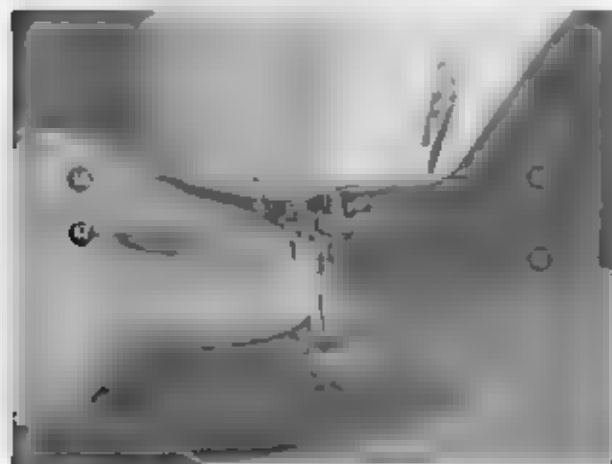
## 2.2.2 Plain Stitch

### Plain stitching with standard and special presser foot

#### Exchanging the presser foot

The different types of sewing work require a variety of frequent changes of the various presser feet. For this reason the Bernina sewing machine is designed so that the

presser foot can be changed without the



no screwdriver being needed and a reliable stability guaranteed.

How to remove the presser foot (see fig. 22)

The presser bar with presser foot attached is moved downwards by means of the clamping lever 46 at the back of the machine head. Now raise the clamping lever 46 upwards under the clamping cam 45.

For the hook 47 of said clamping lever 45 to release the clamping cam 45 entirely, the presser foot will drop automatically or with very little assistance from the presser bar cone 48. The presser foot can then be removed.

When replacing the presser foot, place the foot firmly onto the presser bar cone 48 and push down the clamping lever 46.

#### The plain stitch

For plain stitching adjust the sewing machine as follows:

1. Raise thread lever to its uppermost position.
2. Insert a zigzag foot, but, if you intend to sew quite a lot of seams with plain stitching, it will be advisable to use the normal treadle foot for plain stitching.
3. Thread the machine with the correct thread.
4. Turn the hand wheel clockwise until the needle is at its highest position.
5. Turn the hand wheel clockwise until the needle is at its lowest position.

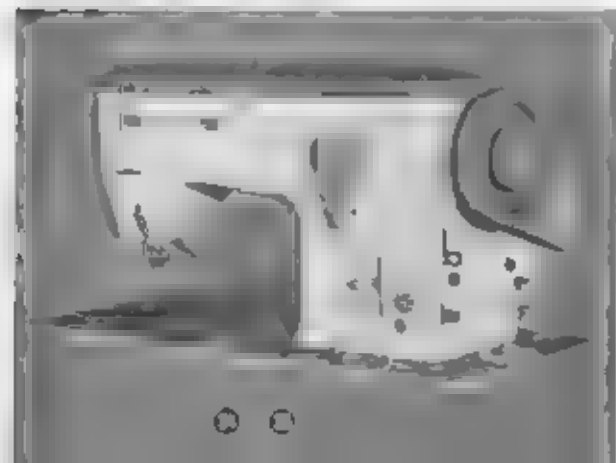
5. Unscrew stitch regulating device 24, the screw 25 is turned as a turntable. The stitch length can be adjusted by turning same in or out. The stitch length device on the wished for.

6. Set zigzag knob 12 in such a way that

Make sure that the

### Forward and backward sewing and adjustment of different stitch lengths

When the stitch regulating



the marked line is just below number zero at the left side of a scale the machine will sew forward

the machine will sew backward

on sewing areas and to secure the ends of the fabric

The more the stitch regulating lever screw 24 is turned up or down and, the longer the forward or backward be. In order to ensure that both forward and backward stitches will be of the same length, the lock screw of the stitch regulating lever 24 should be turned, respectively

it can be limited. When loosening said lock

### To remove the work from the machine

10-15

## Darning

When the machine should be set for darning is

1. The needle should be set in the center of the throat plate.

2. Adjust zigzag knob EM upon zero position.

3. The foot should be set in the center of the throat plate.

necessarily

4. The machine should be set for darning as follows:

5. The foot should be set in the center of the throat plate.

6. The machine should be set for darning as follows:

7. The machine should be set for darning as follows:

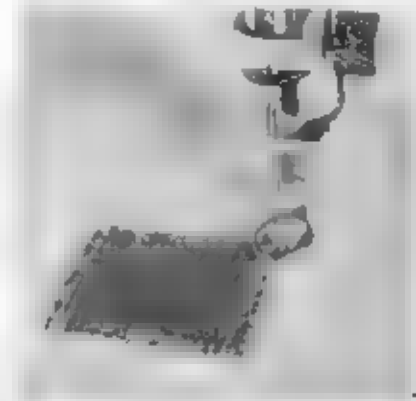
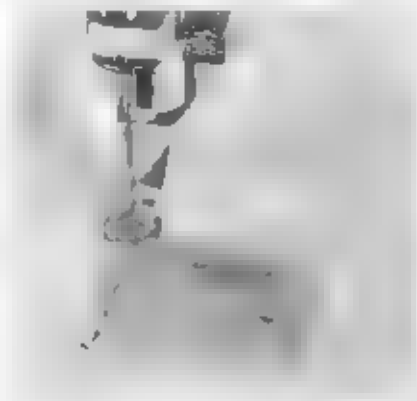
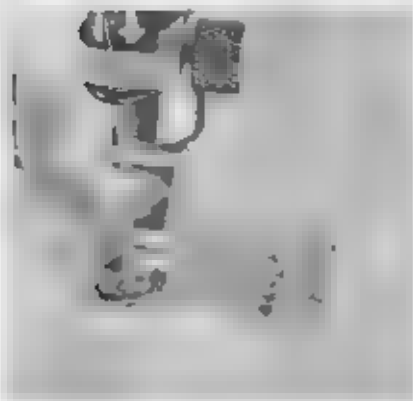
Darning table linen, towels, etc.

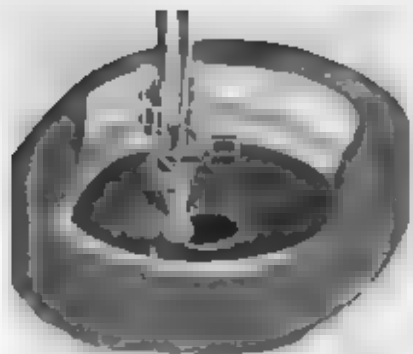
8. The machine should be set for darning as follows:

9. The machine should be set for darning as follows:

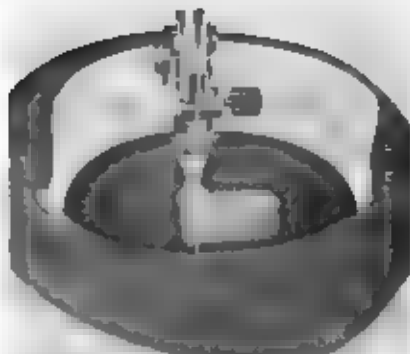
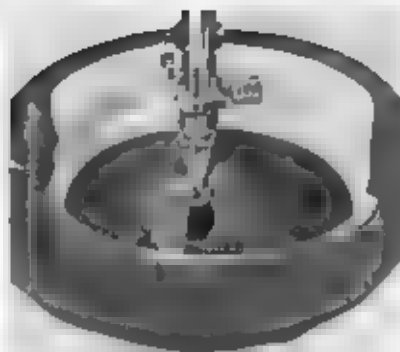
10. The machine should be set for darning as follows:

This will aid to strengthen the material.





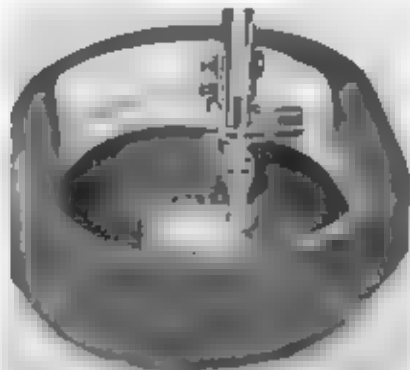
100



### Darning stockings

[illegible]

For drawing a  $\chi^2$  test,  $df = 1$  and  $p < 0.05$ .





the apparatus

the damaged area. This stitching will prevent

row along the other (see fig 25b). The darning  
rows should be laid about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " below

lines of unequal lengths

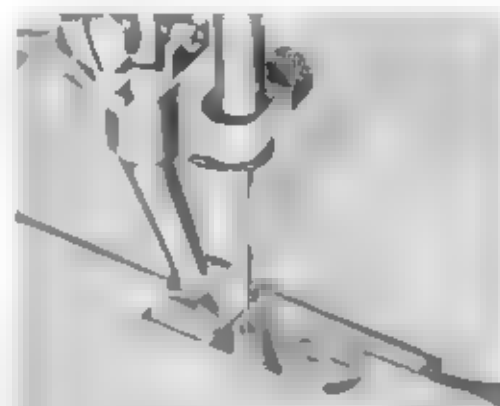
and begin with the covering of the  
itches. In order to make these covering lines less  
visible, work them in the direction of the nap,  
beginning outside of the farthest first line  
(fig 25c). These covering lines of different lengths

the edge of the former hole (see fig 25d).

## THE FELLERFOOT

fellerfoot is used, whereby the felled seam is ob-  
tained in two different operations.

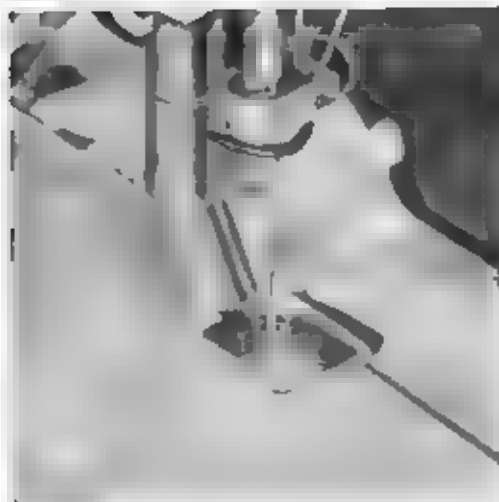
1st operation (see fig 25)





## THE Gathering fest

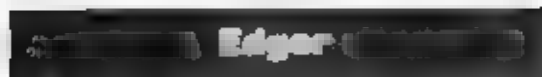
W. C. T. L. R. P.



Introduce a new way of thinking

Patience is the key to the success of the business. It is not by means of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material.

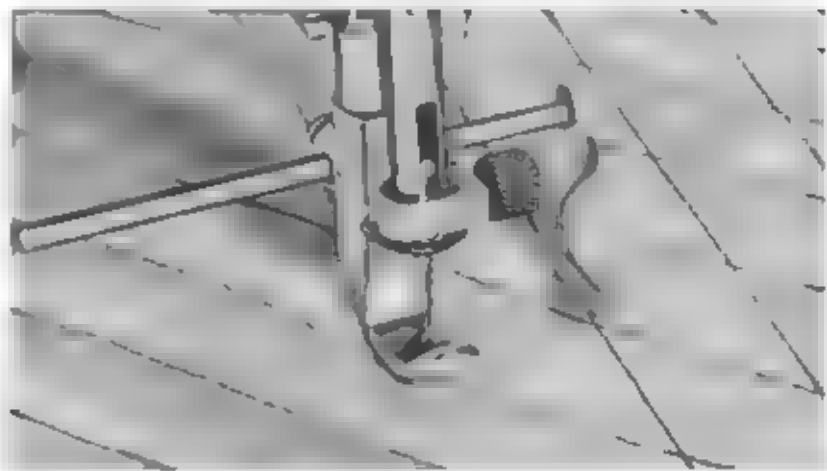
It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material. It is not by the quantity of the product, but by the quality of the material.



Adjust the **presser foot** pressure.

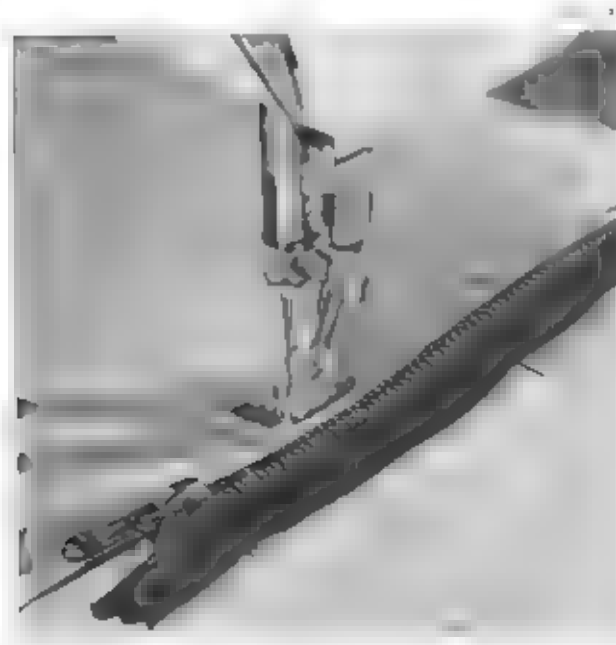
Adjust the **quilting guide**.

Adjust the **others**.



## THE ZIPPER FOOT

(Available only against extra charge)



When stitching the right side of the zipper, the right must be used (see fig. 34).

Thus knob 17 must be set to the right (see fig. 35).

The stitching of the right side of the zipper must

be performed with needle position to the left (see fig. 33).

Layer of fabric

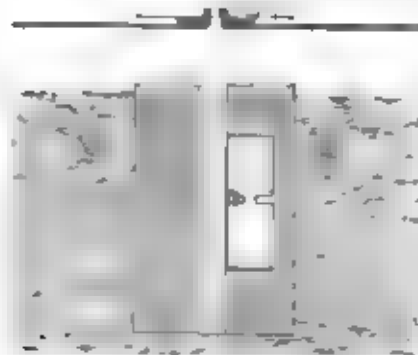


Fig. 1  
Cross-section

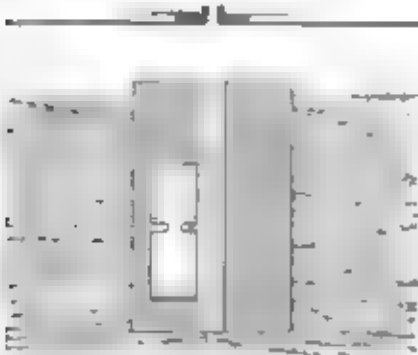
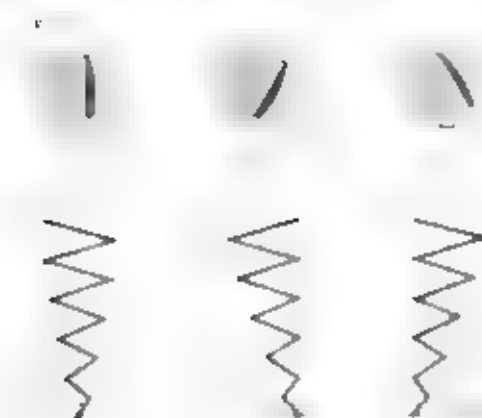


Fig. 2  
Cross-section

## Zigzag sewing

### Zigzag sewing with service by hand

#### Adjustment of stitch width



other zero on the scale. Thus a plain stitch will be made when the needle is in the center of the scale. If the needle is moved to the left or right, the stitch will be a zigzag. The width of the zigzag is determined by the distance the needle is moved from the center. The scale is marked from 0 to 10 on both sides of the center. The needle should be moved to the left or right of the center to make a zigzag stitch.

#### Centre, right or left position of needle

The needle can be positioned in the center, to the right, or to the left of the center. This is determined by the position of the needle in the needle plate. The needle should be inserted into the needle plate so that the point of the needle is in the center of the plate. If the needle is inserted to the right or left of the center, the zigzag will be biased to the right or left. The scale is marked from 0 to 10 on both sides of the center. The needle should be moved to the left or right of the center to make a zigzag stitch.





## Elastic Sewing of Knitted Goods

- Always use a special needle for basting knitted goods. If you do it with basting needle, the fabric will be damaged.
- The basting thread should be used in the same direction as the fabric.
- The basting thread should be always under and to the left of presser foot.

If the knitted seam is not regular, test whether

- a. the needle is accurately set.

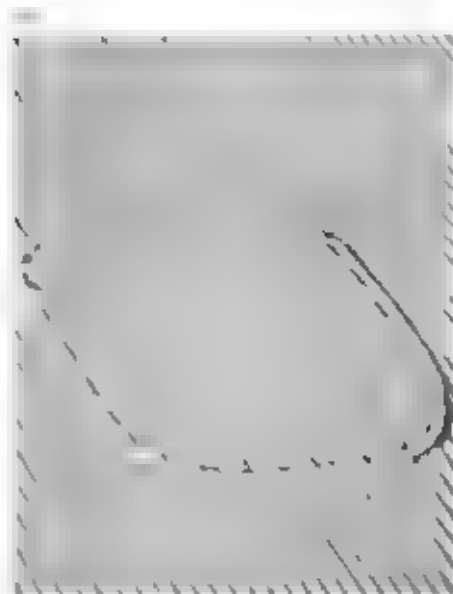
1. Turn the fabric over and check the position of the needle or not.

2. Turn the fabric over and check the position of the needle or not.

shorter stitch length in order to obtain a better elasticity of the seam.

Mending knitted and other knitted goods by means of elastic seams

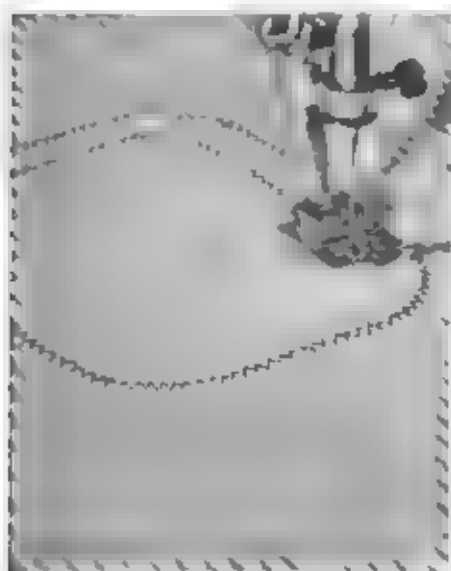
A fresh piece of knitted fabric is placed on top of the damaged area in the direction of the loops and basted by hand using darning thread to this intent.



Stitch a zigzag seam along patchwork edge about the depth of grosser foot towards inside.

#### Adjustment of machine

Zigzag width upon 2 or 4  
Stitch length upon 1



#### Tricot seams

With ordinary tri of it seams advisable to make a f-ld with all seams and then only stitch across.

Zigzag width upon 2.5 or 3  
Stitch length upon 1.5

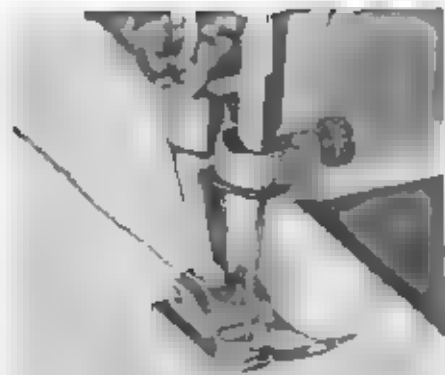


1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting goals and determining the steps that need to be taken to achieve those goals.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress.

4. Finally, the fourth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and making adjustments as needed.

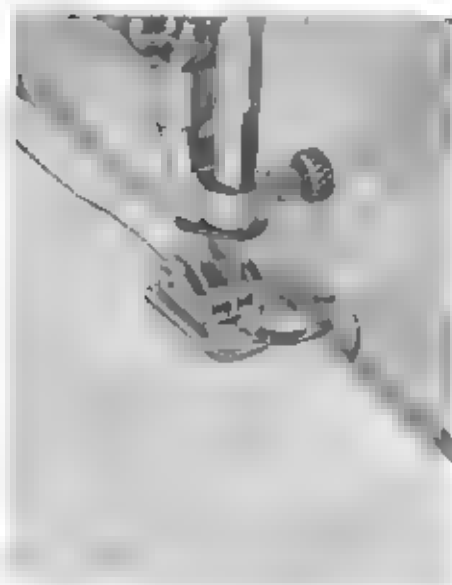


# 1. Introduction

This document provides an overview of the project and its objectives.



## The tricot or elastic side seam



Stitch length upon 1



Stitch length upon 1



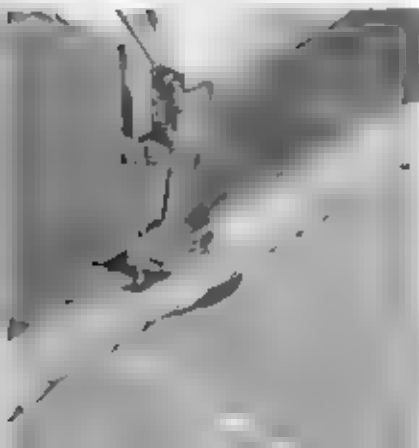
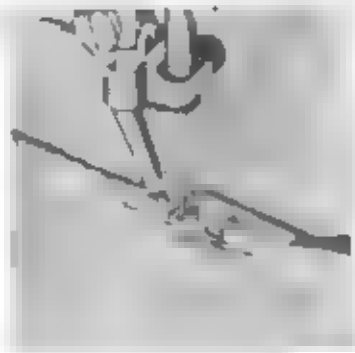
winding round  
/ zigzag width from 3.1

## Sewing on lace

When using short stitch lengths, the stitch width is as a rule. Nevertheless, the length regulating lever must be set at 10 mm at least. The needle must be set from 1 to 2 mm from the inside edge, in order to facilitate sewing on. Sew with zigzag stitch, then the edge projects and zigzag seam

## Roll Hemmer

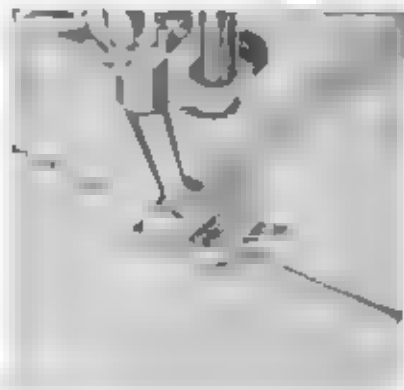
The rolling hemmer, characterised by its similar in shape to the ordinary hemmer. The only difference is that its stitch hole is not round, but elongated, so that the material is rolled into the seam. The rolling hemmer is the ordinary hemmer foot. The needle must be set approximately 3 or 4 mm from the edge. The needle must be used just as any foot. It is used for stitching fine material.



## The scalloped hem

For scalloped hem use the rolling hemmer too. The material or elastic fabric strip is inserted in the spiral groove. In the case when using the rolling hemmer. The zigzag stitch bridges the entire seam. Tight by thread tension and large stitch length produce the scalloped effect. The needle must be set from 1 to 2 mm from the edge. The needle must be used just as any foot. It is used for stitching fine material.

### Therapeutic



and attach or enclose to

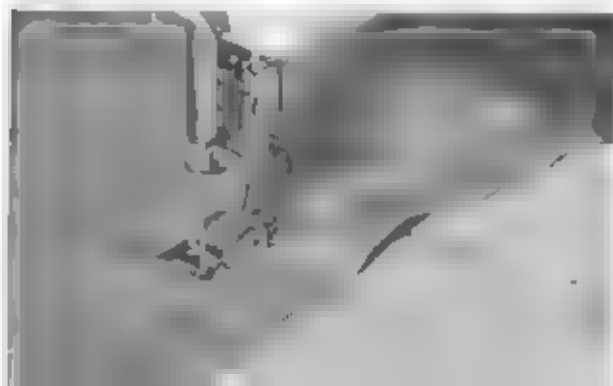
A great variety of colours can be obtained with this type of work. —our thread, coloured cord, or a number of different strands as a will give a beautiful effect.

**Risk factors**

ght, soft fabrics such as Batiste, Georgette

with stitch length open 1  
W \_\_\_\_\_  
feet, or W of s.s.o., a pearl yarn no. 8 s  
but and stitched onto f \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ = zigzag stitch \_\_\_\_\_ f 15, with s  
stitch length of free

A compared with a straight one. This seam should



## AUTOMATIC BUTTONHOLE SEWING

There are three different kinds of buttonholes:

- a) The ordinary buttonhole
- b) The buttonhole with cord inlay
- c) The raised buttonhole

### The ordinary buttonhole

This is sewn with normal upper thread tension, with



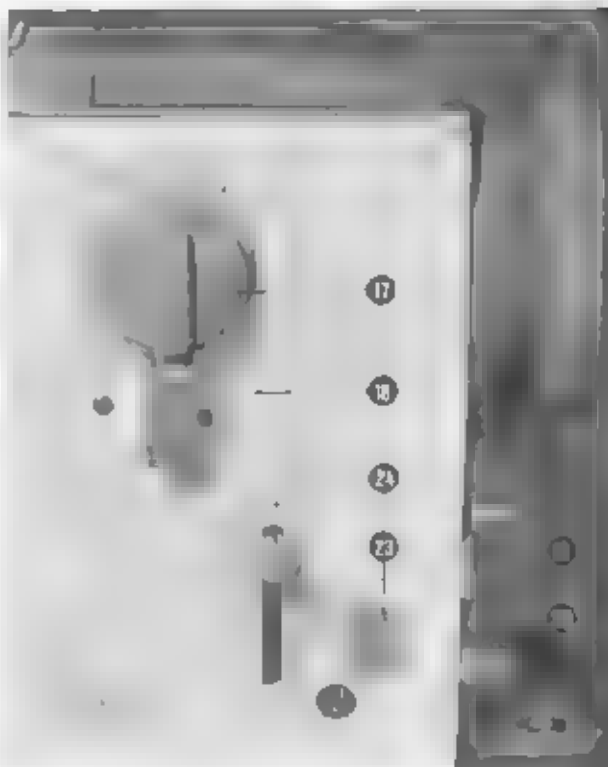
in one working process (i.e. the various working stages)

At some time you will be able to sew the entire buttonhole in one single working process as well.

Threading of the under thread

An increased tension of the under thread gives a much better result when sewing buttonholes. This higher button thread tension without changing the lower tension itself, which is correctly set for normal sewing (see fig. 50), a button has been drawn through the finger.

The button case for normal sewing is the button case in the thread as explained on page

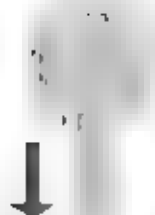


For sewing buttonholes, the machine should be adjusted as follows:

1. Insert buttonhole presser foot.

symbol "sewing"

3. Draw zigzag knob grip lever 18 downwards, so that it can work together with the fixed stops on sewing machine stand.



device pressed in the reverse order

wards as far as possible

6. After the stop has been brought into working position by moving the grip lever of the zigzag knob 18 get hold of it and swivel it in such a way that the pawl comes to lie against stop pin 1. This is done by moving said grip lever slightly to the right. Now the pointer pin of zigzag knob 18 will be approximately opposite scale number 15.

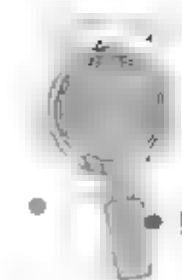


Fig. 54

7. Adjust needle position regulating knob 17 (see fig. 2). The lever is turned as far to the left, until the white mark at the top end is lying exactly opposite the mark on the zigzag lever 18. Now the machine is perfectly adjusted for buttonhole sewing.



Fig. 55



The step by step sewing of the buttonhole is performed as follows:

*1 Sewing the lefthand edge*



needle is up and outward of the work itself

*2 Sewing the first end stitches*



(see fig 57)

*3 Sewing the righthand edge*



the needle up again (see fig 58)

*4 Sewing the second end stitches*



(fig 59)

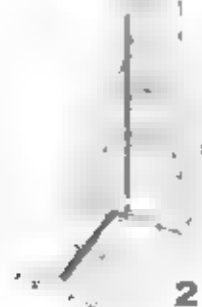




Fig. 17

Fig. 18

### **Sewing the fastening threads**

For the first two rows of the fastening threads, the needle is inserted into the fabric from the right side, and the thread is pulled through to the left side. The thread is then pulled through the fabric from the left side, and the needle is inserted into the fabric from the left side, and the thread is pulled through to the right side. This process is repeated for the remaining rows of the fastening threads.

### **To make fastening threads**

When the fastening threads are being sewn, it is recommended to hold the fabric slightly back.

For the first two rows of the fastening threads, the needle is inserted into the fabric from the right side, and the thread is pulled through to the left side. The thread is then pulled through the fabric from the left side, and the needle is inserted into the fabric from the left side, and the thread is pulled through to the right side. This process is repeated for the remaining rows of the fastening threads.

See Fig. 17 and 18. When the fastening threads are being sewn, it is recommended to hold the fabric slightly back. the levers 17 and 18 are facing each other.

Fig. 19

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

The first two rows of the fastening threads are sewn in the same manner as the first two rows of the fastening threads. The thread is then pulled through the fabric from the left side, and the needle is inserted into the fabric from the left side, and the thread is pulled through to the right side. This process is repeated for the remaining rows of the fastening threads.

### **step by step sewing of the buttonhole 7.**

### **Sewing the buttonhole in one single operation**

The first two rows of the fastening threads are sewn in the same manner as the first two rows of the fastening threads. The thread is then pulled through the fabric from the left side, and the needle is inserted into the fabric from the left side, and the thread is pulled through to the right side. This process is repeated for the remaining rows of the fastening threads.

move the zigzag lever 18 with a vigorous tap against stop II (see fig. 57), and because

go to the sewing speed so to say immediately once more to stop I (see fig. 58) and press

for a few stitches, move the zigzag lever 18

move the zigzag lever in and stop quite to the right,

to the front (see fig. 59 and 60).

#### Regulating the closeness of stitches

The Bernina sewing machines, namely 741 and 742, are provided by means of which the distance between stitches can be changed when sewing button-

stitched and the sewing thread

operated with the aid of the stop, provided with a scale numbered from

According to the kind of fabric to be stitched, finer or coarser, or even to be used when sewing button-stitched and the sewing thread



It can be increased. This change takes place by turning regulation knob 23. This regulating knob is fixed to a scale on the machine stand itself.

If number 1 is placed opposite the fixed scale, it

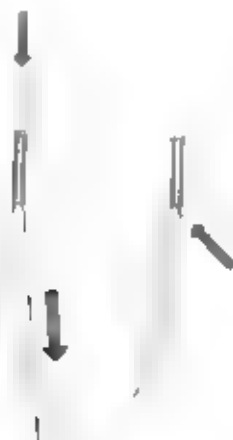
the distance between stitches

the operation

That means that hereby for every kind of fabric the correct sewing closeness of stitches can be chosen will. The same adjustment which has been chosen for ornamental stitch with the same kinds of fabric

### Buttonholes with cord inlay

in fig 63, on the nose at the back of the buttonhole described hereabove



the two thread ends are cut (see fig 62)



Fig 63

### The raised buttonhole

This kind of a buttonhole is sewn with a slack lower of the fabric used



# Adjusting the sewing machine from automatic buttonhole sewing to zigzag or straight plain stitch



pushed into its lowest position.



another day.

## Sewing buttonholes without using the automatic buttonhole device



following adjustments



by turning lever 17 completely to the left (see fig. 36). In this position the machine sews marking

When sewing a buttonhole in knitted material, select stitch width 2



ating lever 24 is not fully screwed in

sewing symbol, by turning it to the right

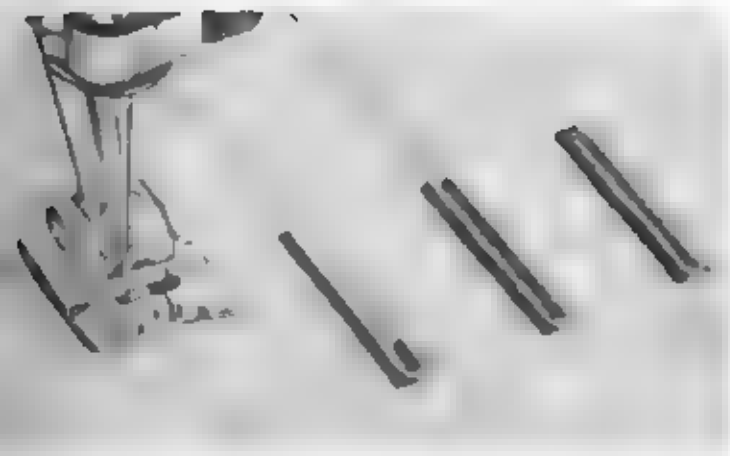
## 7 Now sew the first edge to the

The last needle stitch of the finished edge must be to the right, whereby the needle should be allowed to remain inserted only 1/4" to 1/2" in the fabric

## 8. Raise buttonhole presser foot and turn cloth by 180 degrees in clockwise direction. Then lower presser foot again and allow the needle to

Again here the needle should penetrate into the material only with the point





Set zigzag lever 18 to 1 and sew a few end stitches for the bar. In doing so, pull the fabric lightly to wards you in order to shorten feed. Last needle stitch should be to the left. Allow next 1/2 inch of the fabric only with the

- 1 Set zigzag knob pointer 18 once more to 15 or 17 and sew the second edge over somewhat shorter length than the first one. Last needle stitch to the left

- 11 Set zigzag knob 18 again at twice the edge width and sew the end stitches for the buttonhole bar. Last needle stitch to the left
- 12 Set zigzag knob 18 in zero position and sew a few fastening stitches, again pulling the fabric lightly forwards towards you always in order to shorten the feed
- 13 Finally lay the work on the wooden support and cut the cloth between both edges by means of the buttonhole blade (see fig. 63)





When repairing a stocking, use the darn ing ring for stockings.

1. 2.

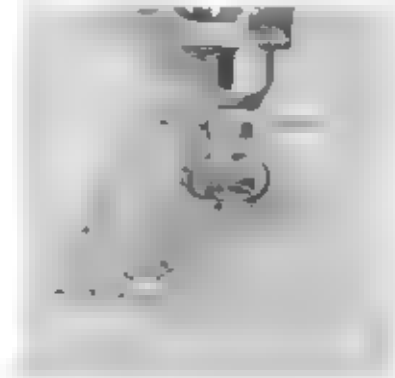
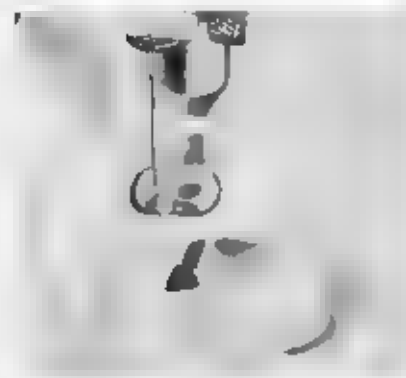
3. The darn ing ring is used when the hole is large and the stocking is thick. When darning is clearly indicated

4. The darn ing ring is used when the hole is large and the stocking is thick. The hole is approximately 1 1/2" in diameter and the stocking is approximately 1/2" thick.

5. The darn ing ring is used when the hole is large and the stocking is thick. The hole is approximately 1 1/2" in diameter and the stocking is approximately 1/2" thick.

6. The darn ing ring is used when the hole is large and the stocking is thick. The hole is approximately 1 1/2" in diameter and the stocking is approximately 1/2" thick.

7. The darn ing ring is used when the hole is large and the stocking is thick. The hole is approximately 1 1/2" in diameter and the stocking is approximately 1/2" thick.





# Applique Work

Applique Work

Applique Work

Applique Work

employed for this kind of sewing work

First draw the st

The cloth from wh

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outger than nee

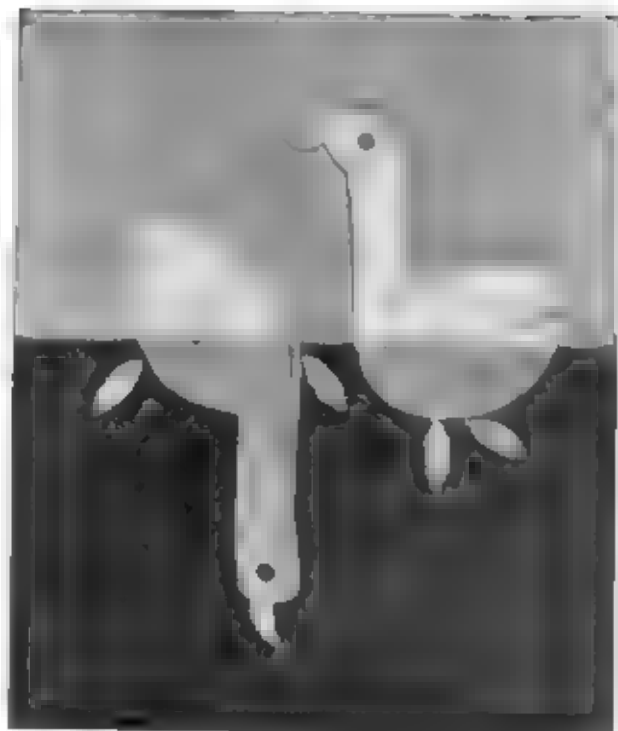
the material th

ed fabric. To

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ber



## Ornamental stitches, hand-operated



Fig. 4

Fig. 4. Hand-operated sewing machine.

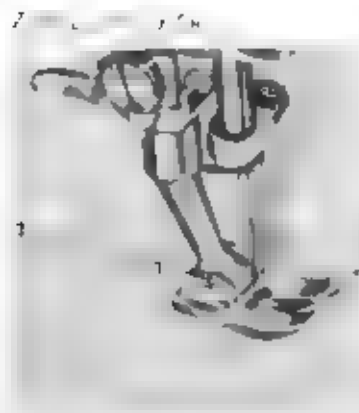
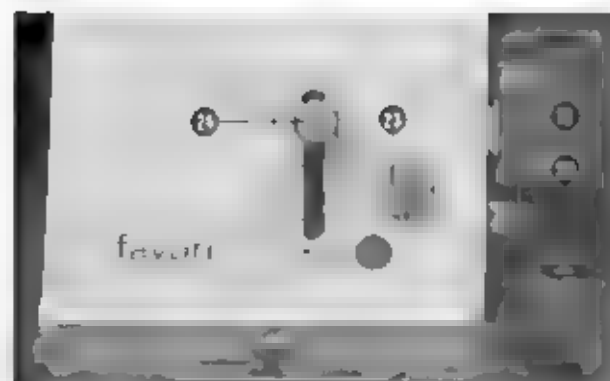


Fig. 5

1. Needle	2. Thread	3. Foot	4. Fabric	5. Sewing machine
6. Needle	7. Thread	8. Foot	9. Fabric	10. Sewing machine
11. Needle	12. Thread	13. Foot	14. Fabric	15. Sewing machine
16. Needle	17. Thread	18. Foot	19. Fabric	20. Sewing machine
21. Needle	22. Thread	23. Foot	24. Fabric	25. Sewing machine
26. Needle	27. Thread	28. Foot	29. Fabric	30. Sewing machine
31. Needle	32. Thread	33. Foot	34. Fabric	35. Sewing machine
36. Needle	37. Thread	38. Foot	39. Fabric	40. Sewing machine
41. Needle	42. Thread	43. Foot	44. Fabric	45. Sewing machine
46. Needle	47. Thread	48. Foot	49. Fabric	50. Sewing machine
51. Needle	52. Thread	53. Foot	54. Fabric	55. Sewing machine
56. Needle	57. Thread	58. Foot	59. Fabric	60. Sewing machine
61. Needle	62. Thread	63. Foot	64. Fabric	65. Sewing machine
66. Needle	67. Thread	68. Foot	69. Fabric	70. Sewing machine
71. Needle	72. Thread	73. Foot	74. Fabric	75. Sewing machine
76. Needle	77. Thread	78. Foot	79. Fabric	80. Sewing machine
81. Needle	82. Thread	83. Foot	84. Fabric	85. Sewing machine
86. Needle	87. Thread	88. Foot	89. Fabric	90. Sewing machine
91. Needle	92. Thread	93. Foot	94. Fabric	95. Sewing machine
96. Needle	97. Thread	98. Foot	99. Fabric	100. Sewing machine

## SATIN STITCH CONTROL



When you are ready to start sewing, turn the hand wheel to the right and bring the needle down into the fabric. Then, when you are ready to start sewing, turn the hand wheel to the left and bring the needle down into the fabric. This will start the satin stitch.

First, turn the hand wheel to the right and bring the needle down into the fabric. Then, when you are ready to start sewing, turn the hand wheel to the left and bring the needle down into the fabric. This will start the satin stitch.

The satin stitch control must be brought into the position of the satin stitch control. This is done by turning the hand wheel to the right and bringing the needle down into the fabric. This will start the satin stitch.

If you want to make the satin stitch wider or narrower, you can adjust the width of the stitch. To do this, turn the hand wheel to the right and bring the needle down into the fabric. Then, when you are ready to start sewing, turn the hand wheel to the left and bring the needle down into the fabric. This will start the satin stitch.

23. The number is exactly equal to the fixed mark on the control. By turning knob 23 to the left or right, you can adjust the width of the stitch. This will allow you to make the satin stitch wider or narrower, depending on your needs.

## Automatic Fancy Stitches

Every Hermina sewing machine of the modern type is equipped with an automatic device for sewing of decorative stitches without having to make any special control whatsoever.

The Hermina sewing machine of the modern type is equipped with an automatic device for sewing of decorative stitches without having to make any special control whatsoever.

The Hermina sewing machine of the modern type is equipped with an automatic device for sewing of decorative stitches without having to make any special control whatsoever. identical, as to that of model no. 740.

### Reversal upon automatic ornamental stitch sewing

The reversal upon automatic ornamental stitch sewing is accomplished at the right side of the top arm of the machine. To do this, the needle is inserted in the slot in the plate of the automatic ornamental stitch device. The needle is inserted in the slot in the plate of the automatic ornamental stitch device. The needle is inserted in the slot in the plate of the automatic ornamental stitch device.

At the left of this reversible device is a graduated plate for selecting the ornamental stitch. The needle is inserted in the slot in the plate of the automatic ornamental stitch device. The needle is inserted in the slot in the plate of the automatic ornamental stitch device.

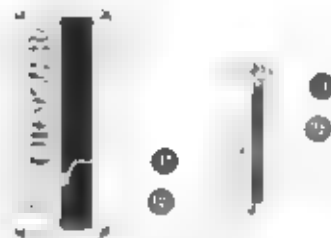
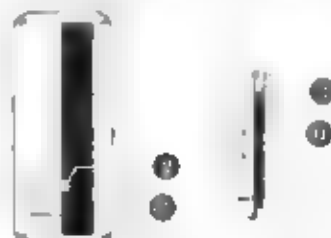


Plate of model no. 740. A

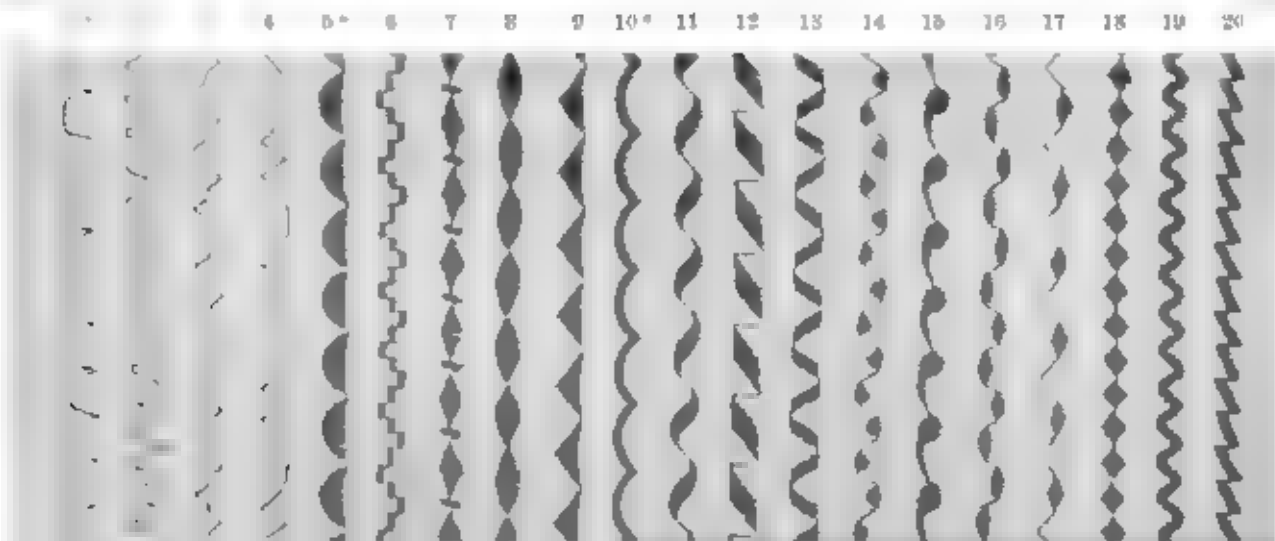


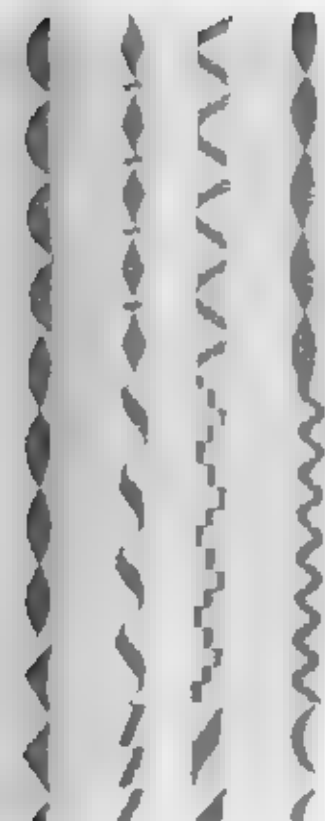
When the needle is in the position shown in the figure, the needle will cut the white line. When the needle is in the position shown in the figure, the needle will cut the white line. When the needle is in the position shown in the figure, the needle will cut the white line.

which will cut in automatic any remaining position. When displacing the needle, the needle will cut in automatic any remaining position. The still, which will cut in automatic any remaining position. The still, which will cut in automatic any remaining position.

Stitch length nearly upon zero  
Pattern no.

means of an asterisk \*





Automatic decorative stitches with one needle

The length of the stitches can be varied from nearly zero to four times the width.

A further variation is possible when combining individual decorative stitches during the sewing process. For example:

- Patterns combined with each other (see fig. 74)
- Different seam patterns combined together (see fig. 75)

Stitch length upon no. 3  
Stitch width upon no. 4



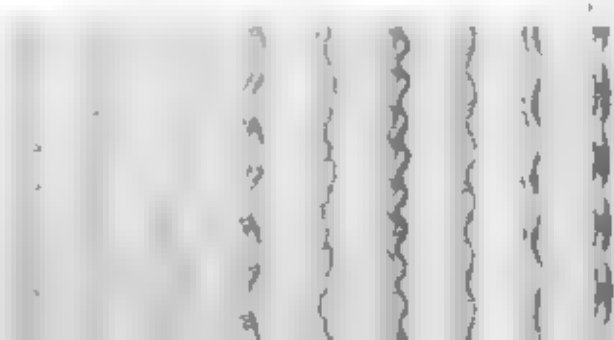
Automatic decorative stitches with two needles (fig. 76)

These are equally possible when sewing with one needle.

The length of the stitches can be varied from nearly zero to four times the width.

A further variation is possible when combining individual decorative stitches during the sewing process. For example:

Naturally ornamental stitches made with one needle can be modified by combining them with patterns of two needles.



## THE ORNAMENT INDICATOR

The ornament indicator, shown in figure 2, is a small, rectangular piece of material, about 1 inch long and 1/2 inch wide, which is attached to the side of the arm, to the right, near the tension sight. It is filled with a mark. Now, when the machine is running, the ornament indicator will be observed when it passes through the tension sight.

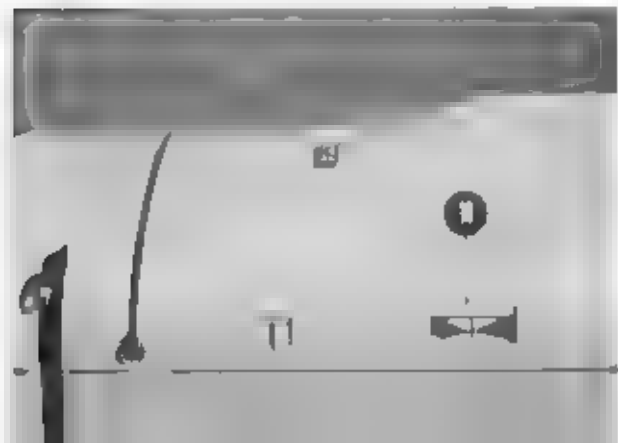
As soon as the front end of the decorative stitch is

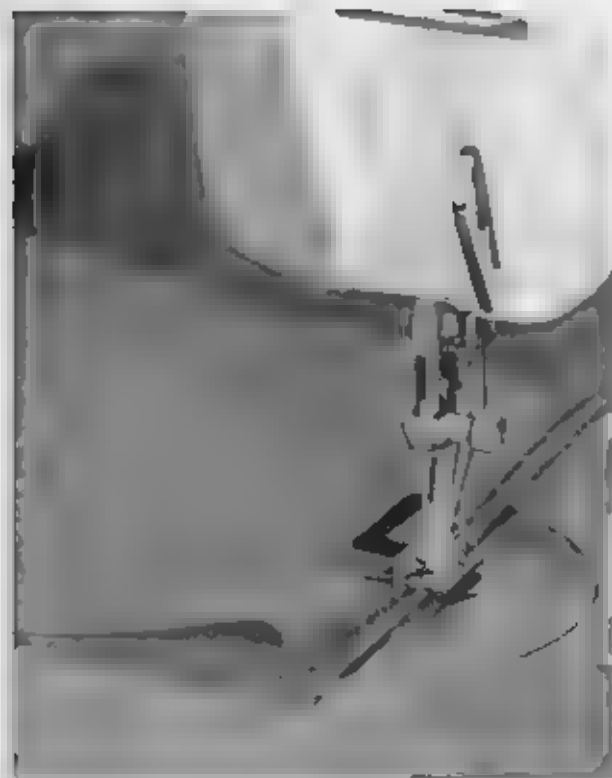
seen, the operator will know that the ornament is about to be stitched.



seen, a new ornament. When one half of the ornament is stitched, the operator will know that the ornament is about to be stitched.

With the ornament indicator, the operator can see the ornament as it is being stitched, and can stop the machine at any time. The ornament indicator is a small, rectangular piece of material, about 1 inch long and 1/2 inch wide, which is attached to the side of the arm, to the right, near the tension sight. It is filled with a mark. Now, when the machine is running, the ornament indicator will be observed when it passes through the tension sight.





## Blindstitch sewing

1. Turn the upper and lower feed dogs into the lower one in such a manner that the needle is at the center of the lower feed dog.

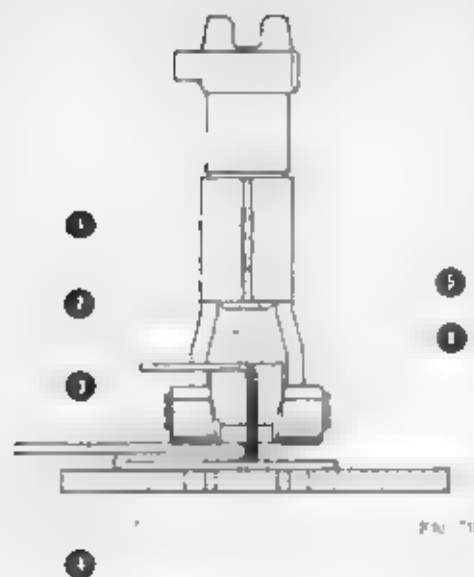
2. Turn the zigzag knob to the center position. The zigzag width is otherwise identical with a normal position.

Blindstitch sewing can also be accomplished with the ordinary zigzag stitch or by means of the automatic device with built-in blindstitch cam.

### 1 Setting of machine when sewing with ordinary zigzag stitch

- Attach blindstitch presser foot
- Set needle to right position
- Set zigzag knob to a stitch width between 2 and 4 according to the thickness of the fabric
- Set stitch length regulator to stitch length 4
- Set feed dog reversible knob on sewing symbol





- 1 Blindstitch presser foot (No. 53 06 K2 03,
- 2 Position of needle slitch to the left
- 3 Folded upper layer of cloth
- 4 Needle plate
- 5 Material stop and guide
- 6 Position of needle slitch to the right

foot and start sewing

cloth used

## 2 Adjustment of sewing machine for working with the blindstitch cam

### a) Attach blindstitch presser foot

fig 1 and 72

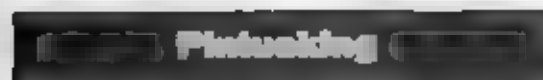
### c) Set lever 12 on blindstitch cam (see no 1

### d) Set needle into right position of slitch

to the thickness of the material to be sewn

4. depending on the kind of cloth to be sewn

at set section 1



1. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.



2. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

3. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

4. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

5. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

6. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

7. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

8. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

9. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

10. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

11. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

12. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

13. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

14. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

15. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

16. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

17. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

18. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

19. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

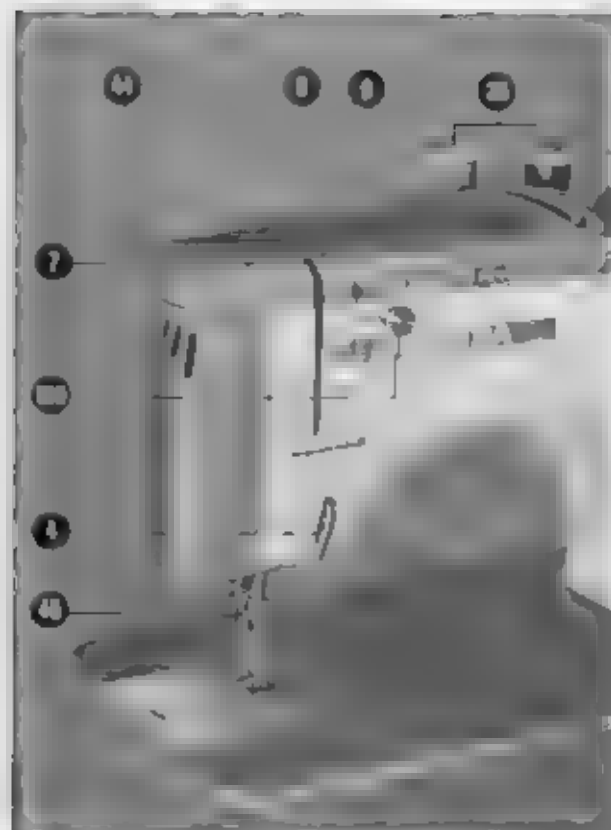
20. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

21. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

22. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

23. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.

24. Press the cord into the fold of the fabric.



4	Top tension disc	35	Needle holder eye
7	Thread take-up lever	44	Needle holder eye
8	Thread tension	45	Needle holder eye
9	Thread tension	100	Add-on tension

### Threading the two upper threads

To thread the two upper threads, the sewing machine is in the following position: the front reel is in the front position and the thread of the front reel is in the front position.

From the front reel, draw the thread into the two pins 35 of the needle holder, from the back of the top, and then draw the thread of the front reel through pin 43, equally at the back of the machine, from the front, and then draw it down to thread tension regulator 4, and finally draw it again through the back bore of the thread take-up lever 7. Then down again to needle holder eye 45 and finally from front to rear through the eye of left needle.

With the second thread proceed in the same way, draw it through the right tension disc and following the same path through the add-on tension 100. From there, draw it through thread tension regulator 4 up to thread take-up lever 7 and into the front end of same. Now draw once more to needle holder eye 45 and finally through the eye of right needle. Both threads should always run separately through thread tension 8, in order to produce finer stitches.

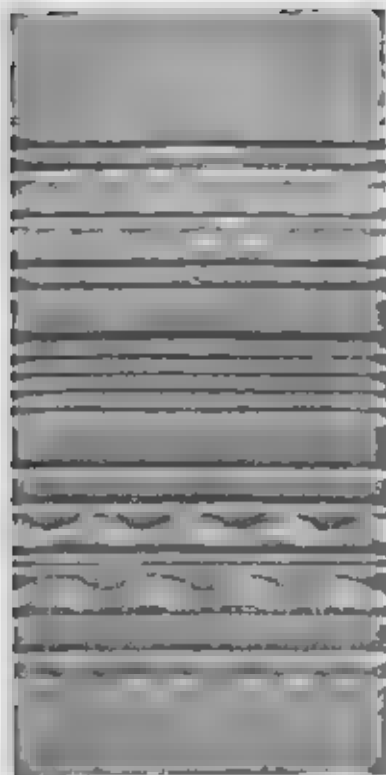


Figure 1.1

### The pintucking

A tuck is a fold in the fabric, created by stitching the fabric together.

When the needle is pulled and forms a tack.



presser foot

### Ornamental seam with double needle

When the needle is pulled, the thread forms a loop, which is then pulled through the fabric, creating a decorative seam.

When the needle is pulled, the thread forms a loop, which is then pulled through the fabric, creating a decorative seam.

When the needle is pulled, the thread forms a loop, which is then pulled through the fabric, creating a decorative seam.

## Hemstitch sewing



With the single hemstitch needle, a hemstitch can be obtained, part of which is shown in the following diagram.

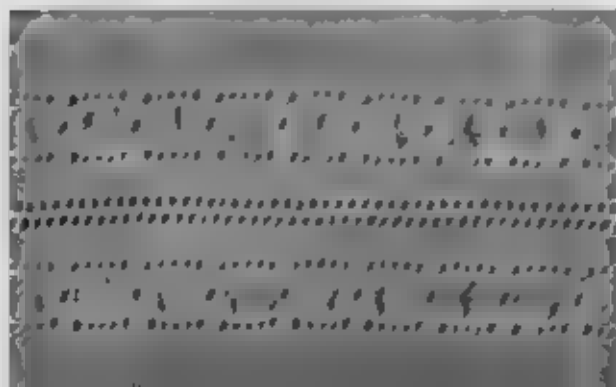


With the single hemstitch needle, a hemstitch can be obtained, part of which is shown in the following diagram.

With the single hemstitch needle, a hemstitch can be obtained, part of which is shown in the following diagram.

### 1 Hemstitch sewing with the single hemstitch needle on Bernina zigzag sewing machines

With the single hemstitch needle, a hemstitch can be obtained, part of which is shown in the following diagram.



For fine fabric ( — — — — — ) set organizer A, B, C, adjust zigzag lever to stitch width 2 and stitch length adjusting lever to 1. After having brought

result will be a hemstitch as shown in fig. 23.

If suitable decorative stitches of the automatic system are used instead of the usual zigzag stitch, effectively,

are shown in the following illustrations:

*With ornamental stitch cam no. 1*

line. — — — — — 1 the — — — — — length turn the fabric by 180 degrees and sew the second seam in such a way that the zigzag stitches are opposite each other.

Stitch length: 1.5

Stitch width: 3.0

*With decorative stitch cam no. 1*

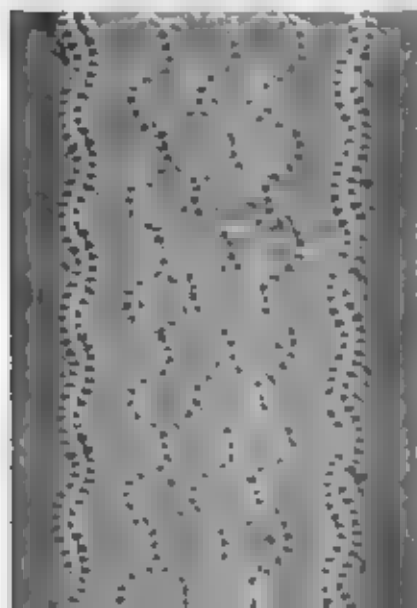
Sew first seam. After having reached the wished for length turn the — — — — — by 180 degrees and sew the — — — — — way that the needle, when blocked i.e. every sixth stitch, pierces into the hole already existing from the first needle. In the middle of the pattern, just between the two ornamental — — — — — there will be a normal seam with 11.

Stitch length: 1

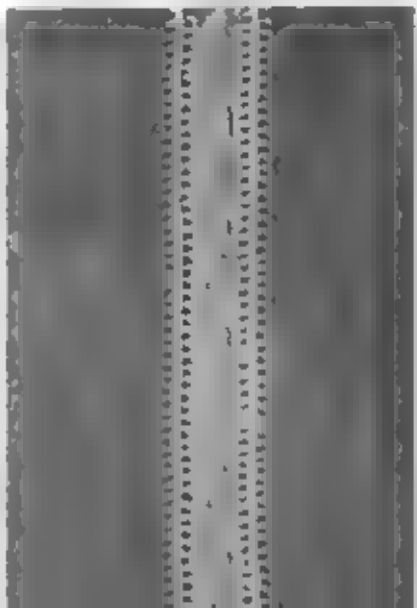
Stitch width: from 2 to 3.5

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the title "THE EFFECTS OF THE 1997-1998 EL NIÑO ON THE  
 2. FISHING INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA" and the author's name "J. R. KELLEY".  
 3. The second part of the document is a table of contents. The table has two columns: "Page" and "Section". The sections listed are "Introduction", "Methods", "Results", "Discussion", and "Conclusions".  
 4. The third part of the document is a list of references. The references are listed in alphabetical order and include works by Kelley, J. R., and others.

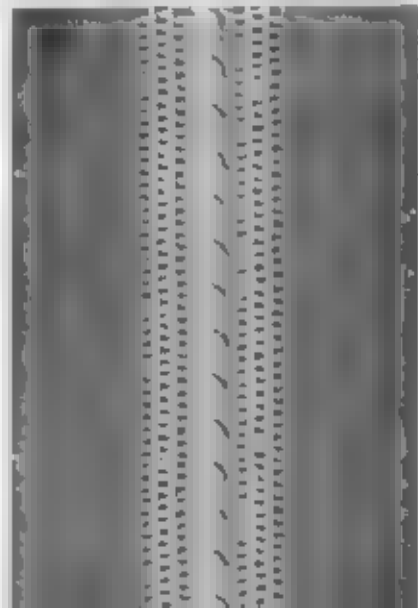
Stitch length 1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10      11      12      13      14      15      16      17      18      19      20      21      22      23      24      25      26      27      28      29      30      31      32      33      34      35      36      37      38      39      40      41      42      43      44      45      46      47      48      49      50      51      52      53      54      55      56      57      58      59      60      61      62      63      64      65      66      67      68      69      70      71      72      73      74      75      76      77      78      79      80      81      82      83      84      85      86      87      88      89      90      91      92      93      94      95      96      97      98      99      100      101      102      103      104      105      106      107      108      109      110      111      112      113      114      115      116      117      118      119      120      121      122 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- 2 Hemstitch sewing with the patented double needle on Bernina zigzag and plain stitch sewing machines with transversely set shuttle zigzag stitch plate and zigzag presser foot

Insert the double needle into the machine instead of the single needle.

Press the zigzag lever down by hand. The zigzag lever is now operating in the zigzag position.

- 1 a) For 1 : DMF no. 100 with lefthand twist
- 2 b) For 2 : DMF no. 50 with righthand twist

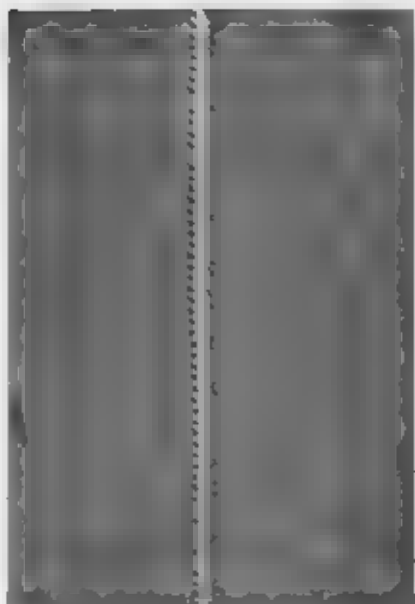
With zigzag machines set the zigzag lever at zero point or on plain stitch.

In both cases the stitch length regulation lever should be adjusted upon 1 to 1.5.

After having turned the under

neath and make a second

hemstitch for the



Direction of cloth feed ↑



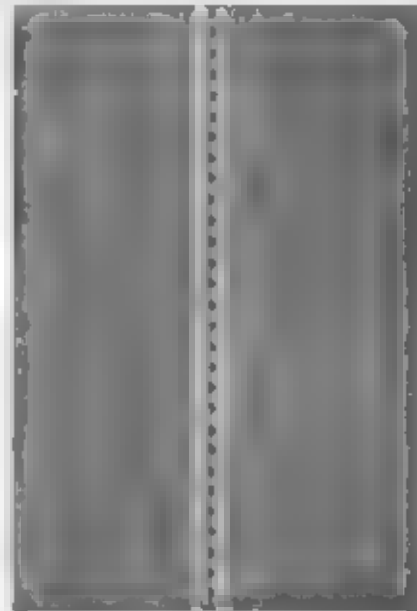
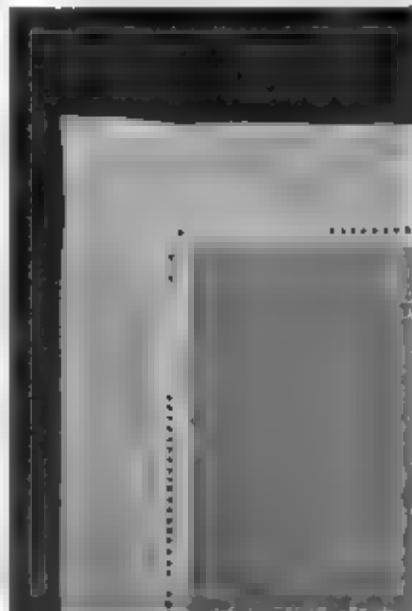
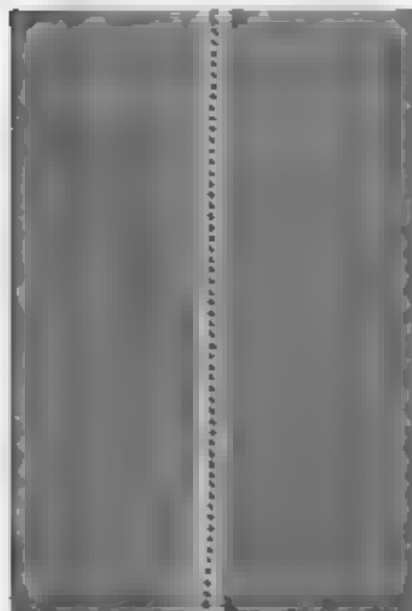
If a hemstitch known as a *fermestitch*, the stitch must  
 be made in a certain direction. When the cloth is turned  
 round, the needle must be turned the other way round  
 so that the large needle always enters the previous  
 point of the last.

Needle to turn the cloth when it is turned round  
 so that the large needle always enters the previous  
 point of the last.

Direction of cloth feed  
 during first operation

Direction of cloth feed  
 during second operation

Examples with two-needle hemstitch



## Monogramming

There are two methods of monogramming initials

- a) **Guiding the embroidery frame by hand**
- b) **Automatic stitch control executed by the machine**

and stiff cloths will permit to work with embroidery frame

A 1 **Adjustments**

- a) **Will be employed**
- b) **Insert the wool darning presser foot**  
**over dog feed**
- c) **thread use embroidery yarn no 100 f 4 11M no. 100**

1. **Place material into embroidery frame in sewing position**

- e) **Place material into embroidery frame in sewing position right in the centre of said frame**
- f) **Adjust the width of the embroidery frame according to the size of the intended initials**  
**Then stitch length is 2.5 mm at zero position**

2. **Adjust the width of the embroidery frame according to the size of the intended initials**

3. **Adjust the width of the embroidery frame according to the size of the intended initials with the following exception**

- a) **insert the embroidery presser foot instead of the wool darning presser foot**
- b) **must remain in sewing position**

the needle with the  
 satin stitch control,  
 to be embroidered

If the needle is not in the  
 position to begin the  
 needle

A section towards edge A will  
 section towards edge B is attained

When  
 to secure the seam, but when you begin stitching

R J B C

a edge from the  
 will be finished

A section towards edge A will  
 illustrated in Fig 94a

B F

# English Embroidery

A collection of embroidery patterns

1. The first pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

2. The second pattern is a more complex design. It features a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, each containing a different symbol. The symbols are a cross, a circle, a triangle, and a square.

3. The third pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

4. The fourth pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

5. The fifth pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

6. The sixth pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

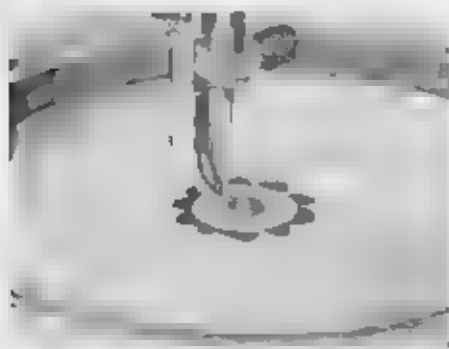
7. The seventh pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

8. The eighth pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.

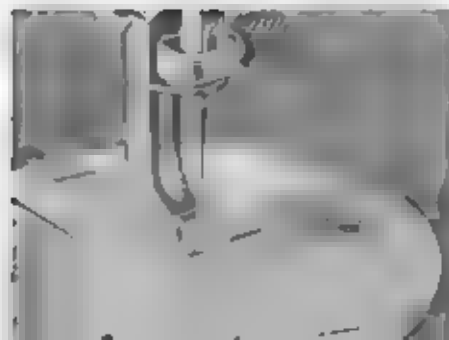
9. The ninth pattern is a simple cross stitch design. It consists of a central square with four smaller squares at the corners, all connected by a single line.



Position of needle when  
executing eyelet  
darning



Embroider within the  
embroidery frame



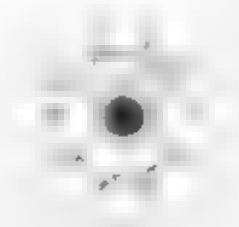
Position of needle for  
creating circular pattern

grip 17 (see fig 2) to the left.

- 2 Lower feed bar by turning reversible knob 25 (see fig 2) to darning symbol
- 3 The normal stitch plate must be changed against the eyelet embroidery stitch plate which is equipped with exchangeable slides provided with guide journals, whereby also the special embroidery presser foot must be inserted

When the slides are changed, the distance of the fabric to be embroidered and to prevent it being damaged

holes should be punched with the piercers supplied



the needle stitch should be set to left position  
results in even sewing around the holes  
in the lower face of the fabric  
fully invisible

When  
derives  
slit of the slide  
the eyelid embroidery  
slide need not be changed too often

## HOW TO AVOID MACHINE TROUBLE

them

### 1. On principle

manipulations of the sewing machine.

should be examined, whether

2) the needle has been correctly inserted

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

responding threads see page 13.

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Then cleanse feed dog with brush

of all parties to

transition place.

case tension spring.

the handheld

[illegible]

lot of machine troubles

## 2 The causes of upper thread breaking

may be the following:

at a Bernina shop

groove must always be in front.

c† Needle is blunt or bent.

is not a k. (see table on page 13)

c) Upper tension thread is too tight:

never be stored in heated rooms

with

specialist

- a) Shuttle point is damaged

### 3 Cause of under thread breaking

can be

- a) Under thread tension too tight
- b) Under thread badly wound on bobbin

case

- d) call sewing machine mechanic

### 4. Missing stitches

May be caused by

employ needles of system 130

- b) needle is bent

push it up as far as it will go.

- c) size of needle is not fit for size of thread, or vice versa

### 5. Needle breaking

may have the following reasons

- b. Upper thread tension is too tight,

got bent

base,

comes bent of course,

or unevenly twisted



towards the back

## 8. Faulty seams

### a) A faulty uneven seam results

the thread tension does,

- 1 if there are thread ends under the bobbin case tension spring
- 2 if the bobbin is deformed and jams in the bobbin case,

the thread is not always evenly thick in at its length

- 3 if the shuttle is not regularly oiled

### b) When sewing tricôt or other knitted goods, make sure of the following items:

- 1 tricôt should always be basted with darning thread, never with basting thread,
- 2 use perfect needles of size no. 70 or no. 80
- 3 the thin area of the fabric should always be placed to the left side of the presser foot
- 4 sizes of needles and thread must always perfectly correspond,

the stitch length, in order to increase the elasticity of the seam,

### c) Unagreeably puckered fabric

a tension as well on the upper as on the under thread.

When sewing, pull the fabric

with the hands, otherwise it will get puckered of course. Care should be taken that when sewing

very lightly pushing the tricôt on both sides of presser foot

### 7. The machine operates too slowly

The motor does not work correctly (it should be examined by a skilled mechanic)

Possible cause:

Tension of drive belt may be too tight. Ask the expert!

- b) The sewing machine has been idle for a fairly long time in a moistened room. In such a case it

## General notice

The following information is for general notice only. It is not intended to be a substitute for the full text of the document. The full text of the document is available on the website of the European Commission.



## Normal accessories for model 740

### Part no.      *On the sewing machine:*

- 64 00 30 01    1 Extension plate with plug socket  
                  (for machines with pedal starting  
                  device),
- 64 00 31 01    1 Extension plate for horizontal  
                  machines.

64 12 01 00

63 11 10 00

- 1 pintuck needle of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>
- 1 embroidery ring
- 1 connecting cable to the mains
- 1 instruction book

### 64 11 31 00    *In sewing kit:*

- 53 06 03 04    1 zigzag presser foot
- 53 16 09 00    1 embroidery foot (marked with  
                  1 red line)
- 53 06 08 00    1 broad hemmer
- 53 06 15 00    1 edger with quilting guide
- 53 06 82 03    1 blindstitch presser foot
- 63 06 18 01    1 buttonhole presser foot
- 53 11 34 00    1 buttonhole knife
- 53 11 37 00    1 wooden support
- 54 06 70 00    1 darning presser foot
- 54 06 71 00    1 small darning plate
- 54 07 61 00    6 bobbins, one of which being on  
                  machine
- 53 11 32 00    1 small screwdriver
- 60 11 33 00    1 special screwdriver
- 53 11 12 00    1 oiler
- 1 package of assorted needles of the  
130 system

54 12 95 00

53 06 48 01

53 06 18 02

53 06 29 01

53 06 11 00

53 06 13 00

53 06 46 00

53 06 20 00

53 06 44 01

53 06 50 00

### *Available against extra charge:*

- 1 darning ring for stockings
- 1 narrow hammer
- 1 special buttonhole presser foot
- 1 wool darning presser foot
- 1 rolling and scalloping hemmer,  
combined (marked with 2 red lines)
- 1 felling foot
- 1 gathering presser foot
- 1 presser foot for sewing on buttons  
(marked with 2 black lines)
- 1 standard presser foot for plain  
stitching
- 1 attachment for general standard  
presser feet, normally to be found  
in trade
- Pintucking equipment
- Eyelid embroidery equipment
- Knee control lever, complete

## Normal accessories for model 741

Part no.      *On the sewing machine:*

- 64 00 30 01    1 Extension plate with plug socket  
                  (for machines with pedal starting  
                  device)
- 64 00 31 01    1 Extension plate for horizontal  
                  machines

54 12 01 00

53 11 10 00

- 1 embroidery ring
- 1 connecting cable to the mains
- 1 instruction book

*Available against extra charge:*

64 11 03 00    *In sewing kit:*

- 53 06 03 04    1 zigzag presser foot
- 53 16 09 00    1 embroidery presser foot
- 53 06 18 02    1 special buttonhole presser foot
- 53 06 82 02    1 blindstitch presser foot
- 53 11 34 00    1 buttonhole knife
- 53 11 37 00    1 wooden support
- 54 06 70 00    1 darning presser foot
- 54 06 71 00    1 small darning plate
- 54 07 61 00    6 bobbins, one of them being on  
                  machine
- 60 11 33 00    1 special screwdriver
- 53 11 32 00    1 small screwdriver
- 53 11 12 00    1 roller
- 1 package of assorted needles of the  
130 system

53 06 11 00

53 06 08 00

53 06 13 00

53 06 15 00

53 06 46 00

54 12 05 00

53 06 48 00

53 06 18 01

53 06 29 01

53 06 50 00

53 06 20 00

- 1 rolling and scalloping hemmer,  
combined
- 1 broad hemmer
- 1 felling presser foot
- 1 edger with quilting guide
- 1 gathering presser foot
- 1 darning ring for stockings
- 1 narrow hemmer
- 1 special buttonhole presser foot
- 1 wool darning presser foot
- 1 attachment for general standard  
presser feet, normally to be found  
in the trade
- Pin-tucking equipment
- Eyelet embroidery equipment
- Knee control lever, complete
- 1 presser foot for sewing on buttons

## Normal accessories for model 742

Part no.	On the sewing machine:		
61 06 30 01	1 Extension plate with plug socket (for machines with pedal starting device)	53 11 10 00	1 connecting cable to the mains 1 instruction book
61 06 31 01	1 Extension plate with arrangement for horizontal machines		<i>Available against extra charge:</i>
		54 12 05 00	1 darning ring for stockings
		53 06 48 01	1 narrow hemmer
		53 06 08 00	1 broad hemmer
		53 06 18 02	1 special buttonhole presser foot
64 11 31 00	<i>In sewing kit:</i>	53 06 29 01	1 wool darning presser foot
53 06 03 04	1 zigzag presser foot	53 06 82 03	1 blindstitch presser foot
53 16 09 00	1 embroidery presser foot	53 06 15 00	1 edger with quilting guide
53 06 18 02	1 special buttonhole presser foot	53 06 11 00	1 rolling and scalloping hemmer, combined (marked with two red lines)
53 11 34 00	1 buttonhole knife		
53 11 37 00	1 wooden support	53 06 13 00	1 felling presser foot
54 06 70 00	1 darning presser foot	53 06 26 00	1 presser foot for sewing on buttons (marked with 2 black lines)
54 06 71 00	1 small darning plate		
54 07 81 00	6 bobbins, one of them being on machine	53 06 44 01	1 standard presser foot for plain stitching
53 11 32 00	1 small screwdriver	53 06 48 00	1 gathering presser foot
60 11 33 00	1 special screwdriver	53 06 50 00	1 attachment for general, standard presser feet, normally to be found in the trade
53 11 12 00	1 oiler		Pintucking equipment
	1 package of assorted needles of the 130 system		Eyelet embroidery equipment
54 12 01 00	1 embroidery ring		Knee control lever, complete

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STECKBORN / Switzerland

